Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

WM. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHAS. M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

OUR PUBLICATION OFFICE is next door to the POST OFFICE in Bloomfield.

BLOOMFIELD GAS LIGHT LAW.

In our comments week before last on the strange course of *Messrs Oakes, Beach* and *Van Houten*, in the Town Committee, in opposition to a new contract with the Gas Company, we "builded better than [we] knew." If citizens will take the trouble to read that article again, and in connection with the text of the gas-light law, they will find that our remarks were more than justified by the spirit and language of the law.

The *spirit* of the law is discerned in the very title—Bloomfield *Gas Light* law—and in section fifth which speaks of the *main pipes*, &c. for the conveyance of the gas.

The *Letter* of said gas-light law clearly authorized the establishment of one or more lamp districts and made full provision for all measures necessary to the erection of posts, the affixing of lanterns and the supplying of gas (or other) light and made it the duty of the Town Committee to ascertain the cost yearly, and of the Assessor to apportion it in the annual tax levy as other taxes are apportioned.

In accordance with this law the former town committee, deferentially quaking in their boots under certain intimidating influences, and vaunting threats of resistance to the collection of tax bills, after palavering over it for weeks and dickering with the directors of the gas company till the patience of everybody was severely tested, finally entered into a contract on concessions and conditions more favorable than any other town similarly circumstanced had ever obtained. The gas company were required to lay seven or eight miles of main pipe at an expense of some $40,000, just where the town committee ordered, covering long reaches where private consumers could not be looked for. What was the agreement between the parties? The *expressed* contract, it is allowed, was for one year, but the *implied* contract, the *tacit* understanding, was for an indefinite period, as long as the Company would continue the service on equitable terms, at reasonable price, and subject to such fair conditions as the town might from time to time impose.

It is pertinent to our argument to state here, what is not perhaps generally known, as an evidence of the spirit and understanding of the law and the agreement, that within a short time back, the present town committee ordered the Gas Company to lay down another half mile of main pipe at a fresh cost of $1,600.

Who, we repeat it, imagined that Bloomfield could so stultify itself, or could possibly be so blind to its reputation and interest, as that its town council would suppose its honest-hearted and intelligent people could suffer that vexed but settled question to be opened again?

It was well known that the result of that gas controversy was the discomfiture of certain prominent citizens who had set their hearts on frustrating the operation of that law; but it was expected that when the verdict was given they would be manly enough and republican enough to yield gracefully to the reign of law and the dominance of public opinion.

Therefore, we feel it incumbent on us to say that the dogmatical "*rule or ruin*" attitude assumed by some members of the council, brings vividly to our recollection certain distasteful things associated with the town meeting and town election last Spring which we would gladly have consigned to oblivion. We would admonish them that after diligent investigation, we can discover no special qualifications or merits by which they have earned a prescriptive right to run the town council. If we look for sagacity or foresight; for independent judgment, founded on experience or fortified by sound sense and invincible reason; for unselfish aims, generous munificence, magnanimous feelings, enlarged views, liberal policy, we are compelled to say with regret that they are not sufficiently apparent to elicit our admiration.

It is perfectly obvious that the same spirit and influence that opposed, "tooth and nail," the establishment of this grand improvement in our village, has been working ever since with a hope ultimately to overthrow it. So intent were they upon this purpose (we will not say how transparent to many is the *real cause*) that they lose sight of the moral obligations of implied contract between man and man; and do not seem to realize the lasting discredit and serious loss our town is to experience by such a "backward progress." If such a benighted policy is to prevail, it is easy to predict, without a prophet's ken, what sombre clouds will darken the fame and blast the prospects of our loved town, so beautiful for situation. Already we have heard damaging insinuations and remarks, reflecting upon our principles, our character and our capacity for self-government and the control of our own affairs, as a town.

Fellow-citizens, it is time that we should consider these things. Our public servants should be made to feel that our town reputation and character are not to be trifled with or compromised; that the development of our material interests and our public improvements, which conduce so much to the advantage of all and particularly of the poorer classes who form the majority of our people, are not to be sacrificed or *postponed* for the gratification of the few of large property who desire to escape all possible taxation, that they may keep their possessions intact for their posterity.

It is well understood by the observing in our community that the GAZETTE *is steadfastly and consistently on the side of the people; on the side of progress and public improvement; on the side of wise economy, of equality of taxation, of encouragement to new settlers in our town and the establishment of new industries; and all these things it proposes to pursue with intelligent and unabated zeal.*

WHAT IS THE PROPER WORK OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL?

III.

The main work of the public school as established by the State, being to give a thorough instruction in the so-called fundamental branches; it being also left to the districts to supplement that education as liberally as their ability and wishes may desire; it remains to inquire, what work should be done in the higher departments or schools. In cities the subjects on which pupils are examined for admission to the High School, are, generally, spelling, reading, writing, geography, grammar, arithmetic, and the history of the United States. The common principles of bookkeeping and English composition should be included in these subjects. The aim of the High is the same as that of the Common School—to make intelligent and useful men and women, whose influence will be felt in a wider circle and for more extended good, than those who are confined to a shorter course of instruction. This idea should be prominent in every programme of study. Notwithstanding our vaunted modern progress, there are some principles, as old as mankind, and as settled as the everlasting hills. One of these is that *Children should be taught those things which they will need when they become men and women.*

The first subject, then, is a knowledge of their physical system, and the laws of bodily health. We place this first, although the reader doubtless is disappointed in not reading "intellectual" or "moral" instead of "physical" and "bodily." But we hold that the moral and intellectual are so dependent on the body, that they cannot be sound unless the body is so. Nearly 2,000 years ago, Juvenal wrote: "We should pray that our children may have a sound mind in a sound body;" the constant quotation of this passage proves that its doctrine is universally accepted. But more than this: our field of vision must not include our family or neighborhood alone; it should extend at least far enough to embrace our nation, and look forward to its perpetuation. The great Teacher went farther, and included the whole race of man.

The relation of the teacher to the bodily health of the pupil, was the subject of discussion at a recent meeting of the State Teachers' Association. The sentiment (which seemed to be the general one) was there expressed, that as the teacher had no control over the food and clothing of the children, his relations to its bodily health were confined to a sufficient supply of fresh air. The discussion thereupon was limited to the subject of ventilation—a very important one, undoubtedly. But this is making the teacher's sphere too contracted. His influence in matters of hygiene can be felt in every family represented in his school: particularly through members of the High School.

The general principles of Physiology and Hygiene should, then, be practically taught. No child should leave this department without knowing the uses of the various organs of the body, the general laws of digestion and dietetics; the importance of regular and temperate living; in fine, the laws of physical health. They should know that low grounds, cellars containing decaying matter, filthy holes around a house—everything that is not pure and clean—breeds pestilence, causing disease or death.

This is the least that our high school students should learn of this subject. It were well for them to understand the nature of the brain, its relation to the rest of the body, and something of its action as the organ through which the mind works. Now we place these matters before the study of algebra, geometry, Latin, German, or any other of the other branches; because they are of more real value to men. If carefully taught, they can also be the means of thorough mental discipline.

Children, under able and judicious instruction, will thus have intelligent ideas regarding the location, ventilation and warming of buildings; proper food and clothing, habits of exercise and rest—of the brain as well as muscles; in fine, of what pertains to bodily health.

The importance of this matter has led us to give it more space than was intended. It will be necessary to postpone a discussion of the other high school branches till another number.

C. M. D.

THE SOUTHERN TERROR.

THE MASSACRE OF NORTHERN MEN IN LOUISIANA—FRUITS OF THE INCENDARY SPEECHES OF M'ENERY—SKETCH OF COUSHATTA—THE WHITE LEAGUE ORGANIZATION.

Such is the bulletin that thrilled our sensibilities as we glanced over the morning paper of Wednesday.

The heartrending narrative has already been read and pondered by citizens all over these States and by observers in other parts of the world. We cannot, we *need* not, repeat the details of the appalling massacre of our fellow citizens of worthy character and innocent of any crime obnoxious to law, deliberately shot in cold blood, for no other offence than being Northerners by birth and Republicans by conviction and choice.

Are we men to suffer such indignities? Do we deserve our republican patrimony, to endure such outrages? What are our civil rights? What our liberties, if we can only travel south of Dixie's line and tarry in a Southern State by the permission of a gang of graceless scamps and free booters known as White Leaguers?

How long must such things be endured? They are getting worse instead of better, by the immunity allowed their supporters.

If an American citizen receives an indignity in a foreign land how quickly our government with all its diplomatic ability backed by the entire force, if need be, o the army and navy, bristles out to resent it And shall our sons and brothers who have nobly periled their lives in defence of the Union and made choice of a home in another State be driven out like dogs, or seized, insulted, abused and brutally murdered and their wives and children threatened with the same barbarous, inhuman treatment? We repeat "Be we men to suffer such dishonor? Men to wash not the stains away in blood?"

Public meetings should be held and public opinion concentrated and expressed, demanding of our President a prompt and effective interference and protection for our northern and our colored fellow citizens whose homes and lives are now imperilled in the Southern States.

NEWARK INDUSTRIES

It will be noticed by a card in our advertising columns that the grand exhibition of the Manufacturing products of Newark is now open at the RINK on Washington street. That city deserves great credit for its quiet but effective enterprise first in building up as we believe the largest manufacturing business in proportion to its population of almost any city in the Union, and second in its telling way of commending it to the knowledge and appreciation of intelligent practical statesmen and business men generally. This is the third year of this exhibition exclusively of Newark Industries. It will undoubtedly far excel either of its predecessors in the number of its contributors and in the variety and excellence of the products displayed. For two months or more to come it will be the grand centre of attraction and enjoyment in Newark, not only for residents in the city, but for the immense population within a radius of twenty miles, as well as for innumerable travellers passing through, who will take occasion to stop over to behold the marvel and to award their praises.

EMINENT among the deserving contributors to the Expostion we are happy to mention our friends

W. H. & R. BURNETT

whose rich display of Fine Furs, Robes, Caps, Gloves, etc., and Ornamental Hair Work and Hair Jewelry of every description—*all their own manufacture*, is but the sign or exponent of their extensive business, the culmination and result of many years devotion and experience.

Being personally acquainted with these gentlemen and familiar with their establishment, we can add our testimony to thousands of others and to all who may desire any of these goods we would recommend this reliable house as at the head of the business in this State. The three cases of samples on exhibition, present one of the most inviting and pleasing spectacles in this splendid exposition.

DODDTOWN.

PIC-NIC.—It was our privilege, as an invited guest, to participate in one of the most delightful pic-nics, on Wednesday, that we ever attended. We should hardly call it a pic-nic, since the entertainment was provided by Mr. Josiah F. Dodd. It was a Sunday School and neighborhood party, from 1 o'clock to 6 P. M. Sensible and judicious hours.

The weather was equal to the best ever made, and we think as much can be said of the *chosen site*, which was Mr. Dodd's own extensive and well cultivated lawn-slope east of his fine residence, always in the shadow of the house in the afternoon.—Well selected trees and shrubbery, with various flowering plants, added greatly to the charming picturesqueness of the scene. The *gathering* possessed all the freshness and sincerity of ruraldom, with the variety of age, condition, costume and action, to make it easy and homelike. There were not less than two hundred individuals, including the passive infant, the toddling child, frolicsome urchins, giddy youths, wistful maidens, courteous cavaliers, husbands and wives, parents and grand-parents, teachers and pupils, ministers and parishioners, professional men and laymen, patricians and plebeians—a pure democracy in social life—friends all. All were happy themselves, and without stiffness or constraint, each contributed to the enjoyment of others. For *amusements*, four swings suspended from the limbs of ancient trees, and three croquet sets were placed in different parts of the lawn. These were diligently improved while "hooping the stake" furnished pleasant recreation for a considerable number, at different times.

Lap robes spread upon the sward, and a number of settees pleasantly located, furnished restful seats for the aged and the weary, or the colloquially inclined. A long table in the midst of the lawn when uncovered at the proper time, betrayed the bountiful provision of our thoughtful host, and pains-taking hostess to tempt and gratify the awakened appetites of all. Vocal and instrumental music, in the vicinity of the piazza, lent their charms to enliven and vary the delightful programme. The company dispersed before nightfall, filled with most agreeable sense of the delightful hours which had passed too quickly away, but the grateful memories of which and of the cheerful countenances and loving hearts which the considerate plan and generous feelings of Mr. and Mrs. Dodd had brought together, will never be obliterated, but abide a thought and vision of joy forever.

HOME MATTERS.

BLOOMFIELD.

WEATHER CHRONICLE.

Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre

Aug. & Sep.	26	28	29	30	31	1	2
At 6 A. M.	56°	52°	50°	52°	54°	54°	60°
At Noon	72°	73°	73°	78°	80°	77°	84°
At 9 P. M.	56°	57°	55°	60°	67°	97°	72°

A LESSON IN LAW.

The law which authorizes regular Town Meetings to vote appropriations of money for public purposes, and specifically for schools, for poor, for roads, &c., at the same time imperatively directs the Town Assessor to put the sum so voted into the tax levy for the year, and to apportion it *pro rata* on the property of the town (or the district, as the case may be) and empowers the Collector to collect the same, in the same manner and at the same time as other taxes.

Our Bloomfield Town Meeting last Spring voted an appropriation of $5,000 for Roads. There was a general *understanding at the Republican Primary Meeting* that four fifths of that sum should be held for grading streets where Telford pavement should be applied for according to the new street improvement law. But it was evident that that understanding in a party meeting did not bind the voters at the election. The money being voted for road, without specification of any particular application, the Assessor has no option in the matter; the money must go into the tax levy and be collected as other taxes are.—The Town Committee alone have power to discriminate as to its proper and special uses.

The public meeting which our Assessor, under erroneous views, as we plainly pointed out at the time (our issue of August 15), thought would justify him in withholding $4.000 of the road money from the tax levy, he finds out, on application to "Counsel learned in the law," can have no weight at all.

It seems obvious that the action of a regular Town Meeting is a deliberate act, and, unless otherwise provided by special Act of the legislature, is limited in its bearings to the current year. And further, that after having been taken, it cannot be recalled. Hence this voted appropriation must be assessed and collected and may be used for any road repairs that in the judgment of the Town Committee shall be expedient.

CHARITABLE PIC NIC.—A pic-nic is to be given on Tuesday, 8th inst., at Weaver's Grove, to the children of the Newark Orphan Home, by the Ladies' Orphan Society of Bloomfield. Contributions of provisions for the occasion may be delivered before 10 A. M., on that day at the residence of Miss Fanny Dodd, or Mrs S. Carle, or at the Grove.

Exercises of an interesting character will take place at the Grove at 2½ o'clock. The public are invited. If the weather prove unfavorable, it will take place the first fair day thereafter.

CENTRAL UNION SCHOOL.—The Public Schools of this district all opened regularly and promptly on Monday last. The principal Mr. J. H. Root and his assistants all at their respective posts apparently in good heart for their important and responsible work. The Number of scholars present in all the departments was 505—a very good attendance on the first day of the term. It will not be surprising if the number should be nearly doubled after a few weeks. It is a very pleasant spectacle and gives the appearance of life and activety to our village, these many hundred children moving through the town to and from school two or three times a day. They are generally neat and cleanly and for the most part well behaved. The older ones seem intent and anxious and will doubtless give a good account of themselves during the course.

For the Saturday Gazette.

A BLOOMFIELD TOURIST'S SKETCH.

BURLINGTON, VT., Aug. 31, 1874.

My trip so far has been very pleasurable, since I have travelled through the most beautiful section of country our Eastern States can boast of.

From Springfield to Pittsfield over a range of the Blue Mountains, and that by moonlight, thence to North Adams and across the mountains, and over the Hoosac tunnel by carriage seme nine miles, to the east end of the tunnel, where I perforce remained a night in a Summer Hotel and had a good opportunity to examine the stupendous work Massachusetts has undertaken and nearly finished.

The tunnel eighteen feet high by twenty four feet wide, traverses for more than four miles, the heart of the mountain at a distance below the surface of nearly a thousand feet on an average.

The Shanleys, Canadian engineers, who have last undertaken the work, have proved much more *skillful* and successful than previous contractors and are to forfeit a large sum of money if the tunnel is not ready for traffic next April.

Two hours to Greenfield and then up the Vermont Central (which I would almost say is unexcelled for beauty of scenery) to Bellows Falls, where the Connecticut makes successive leaps until in the space of much less than half a mile, it has descended a hundred and fifty feet over rocks and through chasms, such as the Cauterskill, less the height of first fall.

From the river banks rises Mount Kilburn to a height of eleven hundred and fifty-four feet. And what a picture I found when I had reached its summit. O how I wish I could portray the beauteous panorama, that you might share the pleasure with me.

The different colors of the grain and stubble, the fine meadows through which the river, subdued to apparent placidity, wound its way, and the mountains in the background on all sides, not forgetting the falls and foaming pools directly below, all served to embellish one of the grandest pictures nature has ever shown me.

Could I spend all my Sabbaths as I did yesterday, my loneliness would be somewhat requited. I go hence to Montreal, Ottawa, Brockville and West. P.

HORSE CAR RAILROAD.—The Rev. Mr. Ballantine took occasion last Sunday, we think very properly, to denounce from his pulpit, the annoyance which the jingling bells of the horse cars produce in our village on the Sabbath, and especially during public services in the churches. The very large congregation which he addressed, as well as most other respectable citizens, would doubtless second his earnest appeal that measures should be taken to abate this grievance.

We have been looking for the removal of the track and cars from its present location to Bloomfield Avenue, which we cannot doubt would be greatly to the satisfaction of our citizens generally and to the travelling public, as being more direct and speedy, and that it would secure enlarged patronage to the road. Why is it not progressing according to the announcement from head-quarters last Spring that it would be done without delay?

STREET CROSSINGS.—We are gratified to see that preparations are making to lay substantial crossings at numerous prominent corners on Central Avenue, Beach street, Franklin street and Watsessing Avenue, where they have long been needed. We cheerfully commend the Town Committee for this evidence of their waking up to the importance of mending their (and our) ways.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS ASSOCIATION. There will be a meeting of this Union Association on Wednesday evening (9th.) at the Westminster church, for a scripture study, as we understand; the subject will be the 5000 fed miraculously. It will be considered under four heads I. The Compassionate Christ, by Thos. P. Day; II. The Doubting Disciples, by J. O. Seymour; III. The Scanty Supply, by E W. Page; IV. The Miraculous Multiplication, by D. G. Garabrant.

To be followed by a general discussion open to all. All interested are earnestly invited. SEC.

We should think this would be a very interesting occasion, full of entertainment and instruction. We hope Westminster will be crowded. ED. GAZETTE.

EUCLEIAN.—We understand that the Eucleian Society will resume its regular programme of fortnightly meetings on Monday evening next.

MONTCLAIR.

TOWN COUNCIL—MONTCLAIR.

Regular meeting, August 26.

The Town Engineer reported that the contracts for working and grading Union street and Gates Avenue; had been completed.

Resolved, That the expenses incurred in the aforesaid work be equitably assessed on the property lying on each side of these streets, per lineal foot.

The Clerk was directed to notify parties in interest that the Town Committee will meet on September 16th to hear any objections to the said assessments.

Messrs. Taylor and Gould were appointed a Committee to confer with property owners on Mountain Avenue, as to size and expense of bridge across Railroad cut on that street.

The Gas and Sidewalk assessments as prepared by the Clerk for the year, were on motion, ratified and adopted. The former being 36 cents and the latter 25 cents on every one hundred dollars of taxable property.

CHURCH NOTICE.

A "MARTHA WASHINGTON TEA PARTY" for the benefit of St. Luke's Church, will be given on Tuesday evening, 8th instant, commencing at 6 o'clock, at Jacobus' Hall, Montclair.

Music, Refreshments, &c.

Everybody is invited to this unique entertainment.

Tickets 50 cents. Children half price.

We trust there will be a large attendance and a generous benefit.

SCHOOL OPENING.—A short call at the High School on Thursday gave us a chance to make the acquaintance of the new principal, Mr. Spalding, a pleasant, scholarly gentleman, self-possessed and confident, without arrogance and misgivings, apparently joyous in his new field and his prospective work. May the results verify his noblest purposes, his most ardent hopes, his highest anticipations! A holy and glorious calling is the *educator's*.

The Teachers are all at their posts, cheerful, happy and earnest. The classes quite generally full, the pupils appear fresh and tidy, ready and anxious—all promises well, unless we except the class room of the first grammar which is dark and poorly ventilated, a defect that the trustees will doubtless find some way to remedy, as it is too serious to both teacher and scholars, to the health of the vital organs and to the preservation of the sight in its vigor.

CURBING.—We have frequently been impressed with the need of more attention to the matter of curbing and guttering the streets of our town.

Perhaps this is nowhere more obvious than on Bloomfield Avenue. The public pump at the corner of the Avenue and Valley Road, which we once before presented as a source of danger in winter and a nuisance at all times, in its present position in the sidewalk, aggravates the evil of an unpaved gutter and uncurbed sidewalk below that point. The small descent from that corner eastward causes the waste water from the pump to linger in the gutter, toying with whatever refuse and garbage finds a convenient resting place there, till the heat of the sun sets afloat the vitiated exhalations to the corruption of the atmosphere and the detriment of health. Besides this greater evil, the uncomeliness of appearance is not in keeping with the general standard of good taste prevalent here. In fact it is frequently very unsightly and disgusting. Cannot this nuisance be abated? Perhaps the Town Committee will answer.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Last Sunday, the quarterly eucharistic communion was administered in this church by its pastor, Rev. J. Romeyn Berry, D. D., whose closing address was inspired by the text—"This God is our God forever and ever, he will be our guide even unto death."

Fifteen new members were received into the church on this occasion eight on profession of faith and seven on certificates from churches in Newark and New York. Dr. Berry will be absent on vacation during this month, but the church will be open every Sunday and the pulpit occupied by supplies.

Our reporter, who is a performer of some celebrity in Brooklyn and a fine critic, spoke of the music in this church as quite superior.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.—W. Jacobus reports the following: Nason to Ives, house with 1¼ acres of land, on Orange road—consideration $12,000.

Sigler & Jacobus to Sargent, Lot 50x100 on William street—consideration $570.

VERONA—PEARL OF THE VALLEY

[From our Own Correspondent.]

SEPT. 2d 1874.

Two accidents of a rather serious nature occurred in this village on the 1st inst. A large body of earth caved in upon one of the Italian workmen at the stone-crusher, and very badly injured him about the head and lower limbs. His wounds were dressed by Dr. H. B. Whitehouse, when he was thence conveyed to Newark and placed in a hospital.

In the afternoon of same day, a lady boarding at Mr. Wm. Peas, was riding past the steam roller, when her horse took fright, and she was thrown to the ground with great force. Her injuries are not fatal, though very painful.

We shall all rejoice when Bloomfield Ave. is completed as scarcely a day passes, that does not record some accident of a serious nature

Rev. Mr. Willafer, who, has been summering with relatives in this place, leaves this week, for the pastorate of the Baptist church at Brieksburg N. J. Mr. W. is a fine scholar, and excellent preacher, and the Bricksburg church may well be satisfied with their choice.

We notice the face of Dr. S. Personette on the street again to-day, after an absence of two weeks. He had a pleasant time and returned in good health. He is of the opinion however that the boys of Northern New York, think the scriptural injunction "be ye not unequally yoked together," is well nigh broken, when a man of small stature walks down the street with a giantess of three hundred and seventeen pounds. Boys you are right, stick to it

There is at this writing the 2d inst, a very interesting picnic, being held in our village grove. The Caldwell cornet band is in attendance, and many visitors from Caldwell, Montclair, Bloomfield and other places, every body seems pleased and the occasion is a very enjoyable one.

Oh rain! When shall we have it again. The gardens and fields are parched. Wells and cisterns dry, and roads about as dusty as the Beecher-Tilton controversy. No clouds in sight no, not so large as a man's hand.

Our Public School opened on Monday, under the care of Mr. Gallup. The boys take to their old habits of attendance and study, with a cheerful heart, and we infer in consequence they all like the "new teacher." VAN.

For the Saturday Gazette.

LIVINGSTON.

AUG. 31, 1874.

MESSRS EDITORS. Many thanks for the visits of your truly excellent paper which I, in common with all the teachers of Essex Co., enjoy so much. It comes to us fresh and racy every week, with its well digested, thoughtful editorials, its talented and interesting correspondence, (which last week was, unusually rich,) its invaluable column of "Items," its full detail of the affairs of the splendid and rapidly growing towns of Montclair and Bloomfield and its frequent original papers on Educational topics. We are glad to believe that the GAZETTE is prospering, as it is entitled to by its intrinsic merits. I shall be happy to contribute occasionally, if acceptable, from this quiet corner of the county, for the GAZETTE, that its readers may become better acquainted with us and know that we are not unintelligent barbarians. We have our schools and churches, our stores, Postal convenience, roads, various industries and own town officers. We have also our Society—our "good society" in which there are some worthy patricians, and there is, of course, the counter part in which may possibly be found some vulgar plebeians. But I shall try to make you better acquainted with us in due time. Meanwhile accept my best wishes for you and yours. M. S.

SCANDAL.—The story is told of a woman who freely used her tongue to the scandal of others, and made a confession to the priest of what she had done. He gave her a ripe thistle top, and told her to go out in different directions and scatter the seeds one by one. Wondering at the penance, she obeyed, she then returned and told her confessor. To her amazement, he bade her go back and gather the scattered seeds, and when she objected, that it would be impossible, he replied that it would still be more difficult to gather up and destroy all the evil reports she had circulated about others. Any thoughtless, careless child can scatter a handful of thistle-seed before the wind in a moment, but the strongest and wisest man cannot gather them again.

For the Saturday Gazette.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

SWEDEN.

GULF OF BOTHNIA, June 24, 1874.

TRIP TO THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

We left Happaranda for AVA SAXA, at 10 A. M., on Monday. It is impossible to obtain four-wheeled carriages for this journey, so we were forced to take the kind offered, and the best of the kind. L. and M. had an ordinary Yankee *gig* and my courier and I had a bona fide *cart*, without springs. In this way we started off for a journey of fifty five English miles, changing horses at each "station."—of which there were six. We crossed ten rives on "flat-boats"—simple scows—on which the complete equipages were placed. The road was good—the horses, a simple "rack o' bones," on which the crows had for some time held a mortgage, and laziness is a mild term to be applied to them. The motion of the cart was peculiar; at the same time, it was convulsively vertical, longitudinal, rocking, surging lateral and jerking! As the globular protuberance, at the summit of a man's body, could not simultaneously obey the momentum given to the main trunk, by the violent action and agitation of the vehicle, the nerves, the tendons, sinews and muscles of the connecting link, were burdened to their utmost capacity, to retain these ten important parts of the body in proper position. The effect of this peculiar motion on the lungs, was extraordinary. During the action of inhalation, I submitted to five or six sharp exhalations, occasioned by the jolting—and vice versa with each inhalation—much as it is when one is rapidly struck in the back between the shoulders. The harness was made of bits of leather and the reins were clothes' lines. These were continually breaking, causing me to be in constant dread, lest I might be thrown into the ditch. You must know that the turnpike for the whole distance is quite narrow, and on either side was a ditch. In these fears I was not disappointed, for once I found myself lying in the trench, beside my courier, as peacefully as in a bed, while the cart lay beside us on an edge—the horse looking at us in mute astonishment and I have no doubt, chuckling within. On either side of us could be seen sundry portmanteaus, cans of provisions, shawls, cushions and the like. What a grand photograph this would have made.

With disjointed limbs, crooked vertebra, stiff necks, heavy eyes and empty stomachs we reached the inn at the foot of Ava Saxa at 10 P. M. After refreshing the inner man and woman, we proceeded to ascend the mountain. As M., was not strong enough to walk, I employed three men to carry her in an ordinary chair. We reached the summit at 11-45. At this time the sun had reached its lowest point and still there was room for another sun between it and the horizon. This condition of things lasted for about an hour, when the old fellow began his ascent in the heavens, and by the time we reached the inn again, he seemed about an hour high. Ava Saxa is a "mountain," but only 600 feet high. It is of the shape of a sugar-loaf, with the top cut off.

From this point the look-out was exquisite. The northern sun illuminated the fleecy clouds and the radiance of the sun and the reflection from the clouds, cast a beautiful light on the landscape. Beneath us flowed the Torrea and in the distance were numerous rivulets and lakes. I shall never forget that midnight scene and I wished that I could convert myself into an artist for the occasion, so that I might bring you home a life-picture.

We slept until 8-30 and after a breakfast we reversed our faces southward, and after a tedious ride of ten hours, we were with our little ones again, retiring after sunrising—say 1 A. M.

This next day was passed in Happaranda and Tornea—at the latter place I saw the Russian Cossacks perform their exploits, on horseback—at full running speed—yes, running like mad—they would reach to the ground and pick up the dirt. Such riding I never saw and only the Cossacks can do it. In the evening we had a grand treat. Near Stockholm is a University—*the one* of Sweden. You are aware that the Swedes have great talent for music. So the students, or at least fifty of them, have formed themselves into a singing association, and they from time to time give Concerts. Well, they gave us one of these at *the* Church, and I assure you I was delighted. The whole town was "out," in their best "bib and tucker," and it was amusing to see these Siberians in their "best." At twelve o'clock we ascended the church spire, and there we saw old Sol working his way eastward again, while a quartette of students sang to us. Our *carriages* were at the door and we were now off for the steamer—distance seven miles—the sun shining the whole time. We left the landing at 3 A. M., the sun 2½ hours high!

Now, as I am writing, we are steaming our way back to Stockholm.

In visiting these strange places, it is interesting to notice the different costumes. In Stockholm we saw those of several districts, but the neatest dress was that of the Dalgarians; and the oddest, that of the genuine Laplanders—the latter are only to be seen in the North.

After our experience of extravagance in Russia, it is refreshing to mark the reverse in Sweden. In Stockholm we have an elegant breakfast for three, for one dollar.—Our "posting" or *carriage* hire from Happaranda to Ava Saxa and back—110 miles was but $3.50, and our whole journey from Stockholm to Ava Saxa and back (11 days) but $130, exclusive of courier. W. T.

The Brooklyn Board of Health have employed an expert to analyse the candles sold in Brooklyn.